THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 125. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852. PRICE, D$. 15 ₹ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Insolvent Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, not presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th December next, will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate,* } *Assignee.*
United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 15th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, } *Assignees of the*
U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul, } *Estate of*
A. G. DALLAS, } *Wolcott, Bates*
A. BOWMAN, } *& Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.,

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK CROOM, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on the *30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 21th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARRAMOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAVBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHALLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	300,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	40,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others, *Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1848.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES of PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, of J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, of R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras.*
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M'COMBIE, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir L. L. GOLDSMID, Bart. F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to assume RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ½% per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1%, per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorised by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the INSURANCE void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £200 each.
SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
SHAND, PAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

FOR SALE.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
BUTCHERS.
Shanghai.

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 2d December, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CAKES!

CHRISTMAS CAKES will be made as usual and orders received.

Also, SPICES for Christmas PUDDINGS.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, December 17th, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED EX *EMILY,*

A fine assortment of CHINA and GLASSWARE, consisting of BREAKFAST and TEA SETS, CHAMBER SETS, and a great variety of JUGS, PITCHERS, and GLASS of every description of superior quality; also Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA in square quart bottles.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, December 17th, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and Fancy Boys' CAPS, with many other Articles for Ladies' use.

Also, Gentlemen's Black and White BEAVER HATS; a large assortment of English & French PERFUMERY; COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1852.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SHAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.

by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.,

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London; price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher,* consisting of Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL; in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOULLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF THE
INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
AT THE
ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion,* and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino & Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do. (Trimmed)) Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab, Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do. do. and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortise Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD,* FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Ropes, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coirs and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag. Fine Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 dos. A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Hazhall Flour in Barrels; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum; three years' Bottled Port and Sherry; Assorted Brands; Old Tom Sherry; Assorted and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder, Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house; one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A) on the Consular plan and containing 18 mow 4 fen & 5 li 8 haon. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghai, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and capable of accommodation for twelve beds each, with grounds of nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE,
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Twelve) Stone Jetty,
TO
BILLIARD-TABLES, A TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER,
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BALL HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER.—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to the Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which he already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVTH.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 24th November, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper,* and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter,* have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper.*
J. LESEPT, *Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!
THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

美華號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"
New Kok-sang Pih-sin, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the Richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of Woosung, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

Shanghae Market Report.
December 17th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—40-yards. Drs. 2.95 a 3.—Sales of 11,000 pieces—30-yards. Drs. 2.22 a 2.25 per piece.—Sales of 11,820 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—40-yards Drs. 2.70—30-yards Drs. 2 per piece.—No Sales.

Jeans.—30-yards Drs. 2.65 per piece.—Sales of 4,000.

Further supplies of American Goods just arrived per *Vancouver*.

Grey Shirtings.—Have not been so much in demand since the date of our last report, prices for most qualities are rather lower, the following being about present quotations—

8 to 8½ catties Drs. 1.80 a 2.00
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.10 a 2.16
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.30 a 2.65.

The deliveries may be put at 85,000 pieces.

White Shirtings.—The deliveries have been 80,000 pieces a Drs. 1.75 for low reeds to Drs. 2.65 for 66 reeds.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes.—The sales reported amount to 2,600 pieces, the market is extremely dull, and prices may be nominally quoted at 85 a 95 cents for good assortment of fair to fine quality.

Long Ells.—The large supplies from Canton have depressed the market materially, the sales however have been large, amounting to 6,000 pieces, and HH Scarlet may to-day be quoted at Drs. 6.30, and CPH Scarlet at Drs. 6.20.

Lastings.—No sales reported, prices nominally the same Drs. 14.50 per piece.

Camlets.—The sales have been 700 pieces at Drs. 17.50 a 20 per piece.

Straits Produce.—No arrivals, prices we quote—

Black Pepper.—Siam, Drs. 7.60 a 8 per picul.

White Pepper.—Drs. 11 a 12 per picul.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.70 a 4 for Straits—and Drs. 4.50 for best Banjarmassing, per picul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 4 a 4.50—Fair to good, Drs. 5.50 a 10—Indian, Drs. 10 a 12 per picul.

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.60—Inferior 50 cents a Dr. 1 per picul.

Flints.—60 cents per picul.

Cloves.—Drs. 18 a 22 per picul, for best.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2.30 a 2.40 per picul.

Sea Weed.—Drs. 2.60 for inferior—and Drs. 5.50 a 6 for best.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 18 a 18.50—Straits, Drs. 11 a 14 per picul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3.40 a 4.25 per picul.

Mangrove Bark.—Singapore, Drs. 1.00 a 1.10—Penang and Siam, Drs. 1.75 a 1.90 per picul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—Congous.—A fair amount of business has been done in Congous, during the month, the better descriptions being most in request at a slight advance on last months rates, whilst the common kinds have been obtainable on bodes have easier terms, present prices may be quoted—

10½ a 11½ Taels for common to good common.
11½ a 12½ for fair to good Sinchune kinds.
15 a 16. Ningchows and inferior Wopacka.

The late arrivals are of very inferior quality, and the stock on the market (estimated at 25,000 packages or 40 full chops) consists principally of low class Teas, at same period last year, the unsold stock was upwards of 150 full chops.

The quantity still expected to arrive during the present season, it is reported, will not exceed 100 chops.

Green Teas.—The settlements for the month are estimated at 30 a 40,000 packages mostly for the United States.

Prices may be quoted a Tael higher for all, but the lower descriptions as the market is only barely supplied with good Teas.

The stock in the market is said to be about 20,000 packages, one half of which consists of Twankays and inferior Hyson Skins.

Silk.—During the month there has been a steady business doing, about 1,600 bales have changed hands; the demand has run principally on middling Taysaams and Tsatlees, but the bulk of the operations have been confined to Taysaams, of which we have now comparatively none on the market.

These transactions have given a firmer tone to our market and prices may be quoted higher Drs. 6 on Tsatlee, and Drs. 10 on Taysaam.

The settlements to date are now 22,300 bales.

Sold Stock 1,800 bales.

Unsold stock about 900 bales.

The exports from this to Great Britain to date are 20,498 bales, against 12,460 bales same period last year.

Current prices for the month are—

		Last year.
Tsatlee.	No. 1 & 2 Drs. 455 a 470 nom.	Drs. 420 a 430
	2 Drs. 440 a 455	Drs. 390 a 410
	3 & 4 Drs. 390 a 410	Drs. 340 a 370
Taysaam.	No. 1 Drs. 430 a 460 nom.	Drs. 355 a 385
	2 & 3 Drs. 390 a 415	Drs. 340 a 360
Yansie.	Drs. 360 a 380	Drs. 320 a 330
Tarwan.	Drs. 360 a 385	Drs. 320 a 360

Opium.—Malwa.—At the date of our last, on the 18th ultimo we quoted this drug Drs. 470 a 480—this rate was not maintained after the arrival of the Steamer and *Iona* on the 19th; these vessels bringing large supplies coupled with the issue of numerous orders, caused a complete cessation of demand, and prices in consequence rapidly declined to Drs. 455 at which low rate but few cash sales were made; there was some little improvement on the 2nd instant and considerable clearances were made at Drs. 460 and also on the 4th Drs. 460 a 470. The arrival of the *Nymph* on the 5th, again stopped purchases until the 8th on which and the following day, considerable sales were made at Drs. 460 a 470 for 1st quality; since which date but little business has been done.

We cannot quote 1st quality drug to-day at better than Drs. 440, and at this low figure there exists no demand.

We estimate the deliveries at 1,400 chests.

Stock at this date 2,000 chests.

Patna.—We last quoted this drug at Drs. 540 high Nos.—the arrival of the Steamer and *Iona* caused a decline to Drs. 510, and on the 24th ultimo Drs. 505 was the quotation, at which rate it remained until the *Nymph's* arrival on the 5th instant; when it declined to Drs. 480 a 490 and on the *Minos's* arrival 14th to Drs. 455 a 460. We cannot to-day quote it one better than Drs. 450 for high Nos. or Drs. 445 low numbers.

Deliveries estimated at 650 chests.

Stock at date 760 chests.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits at 5s. 1¼d.
Document Bills, no sales.
Bank Post Bills, no sales.
East India Company's Bills accepted
Rupees 213 a 214 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 6 per cent premium added on Sh. Drs.

Freights.—To England, £3 5s. a £3 10s. for Tea, and £4 for Silk.
To America, Drs. 9 for 40 cubic feet.

Specie.—Drs. 134, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 190 a 194, per 0z. 7m. 5c.

Mexican Dollars.—13 a 14 per cent dist., nom.

Clipped Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, December 18, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 6th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At H. B. M. Consulate, Ningpo, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. P. HAGUE, of a son.

LATEST DATES.

England	Sept. 24.	Manilla	Oct. 23.
Madras	Oct. 12.	Sydney	Oct. 23.
Bombay	Oct. 16.	New Zealand	Oct. 20.
Calcutta	Oct. 16.	Amoy	Oct. 24.
Columbo	Oct. 22.	Hongkong	Nov. 29.
Galle	Oct. 23.	Ningpo	Dec. 4.
Penang	Oct. 23.	New York	Sept. 8.
Singapore	Oct. 31.	Boston	Sept. 7.
Batavia	Sept. 25.	San Francisco	Oct. 17.

(No. 24.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, Dec. 14th, 1852.

CIRCULAR.

According to the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 6, Geo. IV., Cap. 87—notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of British Residents will be held at the Office of H. M.'s Consulate, on *Wednesday, the 29th Dec.*, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Statement of Accounts, together with the Report of the Church Committee for the year ending December 31st, 1852, and for the transaction of any other business connected therewith. The accounts will be open for inspection to subscribers at the Consulate Office, three days before the date of meeting.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the British Mercantile Community.
Shanghae.

We have just received a file of papers from Melbourne, the *Argus* to 20th October, thanks to Captain Cave, of the Ainship *Helena*. Three fourths of nearly every sheet and some wholly, are filled with armies of advertisements. New gold diggings continued to be found. We can only give one or two extracts this week. Soldiers had arrived but were in quarantine on board ship with the small pox.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Thursday evening, the community were not a little disturbed by the shock of an earthquake of some violence. It commenced at 13 minutes past eight and continued as nearly as could be ascertained forty-five seconds; the undulation proceeding from S.W. to N.E. About ten o'clock another shock of a very trifling character was felt by some. The effects of the first have not been serious as far as we have been able to learn, the bells rang, the lamps swung about, clocks stopped, pictures were detached from the walls, and in some places the plaster cornices and ceiling were thrown down. Most of the residents were naturally alarmed and wisely left their houses for a few minutes. In the harbour the shock was distinctly felt on board the ships, and attracted attention by the rumbling noise of the chains and peculiar tremulous motion of the vessel. The Chinese seemed much alarmed as appeared by the noise proceeding from the Chinese town, but we have not heard of any damage done. The weather had been very fine previously, the wind had hauled from N.N.W. in the morning to E., but has since veered to N.W. and is blowing strongly.

THE Eclipse of the Sun took place, on Saturday last, as nearly to the time predicted as possible. The day was singularly propitious for observing the intervention of the Moon between it and the Earth. It came gradually down from its N.W. limb until it caused the Sun to exhibit a beautiful crescent. At this time of the Sun's greatest obscuration, which occurred here at 11¼ o'clock before noon, the light was very visibly diminished and assumed the semblance of a lovely moon light—the character of the light was of the nature we frequently observe at the full of the moon with a clear sky, but much brighter. The moon now seemed to pass off in a nearly horizontal direction to the eastern portion of the Sun's orb, and was quite clear of it at ½ to 1 o'clock P.M.

During the continuance of the eclipse, the Chinese kept up a continual discharge of matchlocks and crackers to frighten the great dog from devouring the Sun; as the popular notion goes that eclipses are caused by a canine monster or dragon, eating up the sun, or moon, as it may be an eclipse of the one or the other.

WE had intended in our present issue to have discussed at some length the progress and prospects of the Rebellion, but having been frightened from our propriety by the recent commotion in the earth our attention has been distracted from our usual regard to what is passing on it. However we may inform our readers, if it be any news to them, that although a series of what may be more properly termed "bloody scrimmages," than "battles," took place during the 9th moon (middle of October to middle of November) at Changsha in Hoo-nan, and it's neighbourhood, in which the rebels had the worst of it, and were compelled* to withdraw to some distance, nothing likely to prove decisive has yet been effected. The rebels had opened batteries on the neighbouring heights, and according to the official reports poured in a fire of cannon shot thick as hail upon the unfortunate place. One Major General we read of in the accounts who having the ill luck to be taken prisoner would not hand over his sword in a polite and reasonable manner, but on the contrary did not cease to rail at and abuse his captors, who (naturally shall we say?) irritated at this want of courtesy soundly whipped him, and this having no effect, they tortured and cut him until he died. Further degradation and punishment is dealt out to Sal-shangah for his want of success, and while he is being hooted off the stage, we impatiently await the appearance of the "bloody Cumberland" Sau-Kwangtsin of the theatre of events.

* Perhaps as much by the force of the Imperialist Spree as Shot.

NEW GOLD FIELD.—A letter from Ballan, dated 14th October, has the following. It is written by a gentleman of respectability, one whose report may be relied on:—

October, 14.

I expect we shall have diggings at the back of my house. There are about 40 people here this morning. Gold is found over an extent of country at least nine miles square; it is small, but so abundant that you find it in every spadeful of earth that you dig up from the surface, no matter where you try, there must be deposits of large gold in great quantity somewhere near.
—*Melbourne*, October 20.

THE THOMAS CAMPBELL.—We find the following account of the performances of this Clyde-build ship in the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* of the 5th ult.:—"There is a vessel now in this port, the *Thomas Campbell*, which has within the last eleven and a half months sailed from Bombay to China with an unfavourable monsoon, remained two months in China, sailed thence to London, and from London again to Bombay—her last passage out to Bombay being accomplished in eighty-eight days. In the abovementioned period of eleven months this ship has loaded three cargoes amounting to 2,750 tons, and discharged two cargoes amounting to 1,800 tons. The tonnage of the *Thomas Campbell* is 630 tons new measurement." The *Thomas Campbell* was launched last year from the yard of Messrs. Simons & Co., near Partick. She is 650 tons old measurement, flush built, 13 A 1. We should think that the performances of this vessel fairly take the shine out of anything Brother Jonathan has yet produced.
—*Globe*, September 24.

WE would direct the attention of our Readers to the following article, which has been prepared for the forthcoming number of the *Shanghae Almanac*, by our obliging correspondent, who lays before the Public the results of his experience of another year in regard to the Climate of our rising Port.

Convinced as we are of the great care with which these observations have been made and of the enthusiasm with which the writer has pursued his favorite study during a long series of years, we are fully prepared to put as much confidence in the general results that he has arrived at, as he himself would desire; for we believe that in the present imperfect state of the Science of Meteorology, even he would not wish us to consider the conclusions here arrived at, as anything more than approximative.

Making all allowance however, for the errors that may have crept into the calculations he now publishes, we have every reason to congratulate our fellow Residents on the general salubrity of the temporary land of their adoption; on the possibility of their residing here for a series of years to carry on their mercantile transactions, without incurring any extraordinary risk to their health, if they use those precautions which experience has pointed out for their adoption; and we wish them in the year 1853 no better weather than they have just experienced in that which is fast becoming matter of history.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE OF SHANGHAE.

Deduced from Observations made during the years 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851.

As the present year 1852 is already far spent and 1853 looms in the distance, we are warned to commence a reckoning of the time that is past.

This season of rest, of labour to all actively engaged men, is peculiarly so to the meteorologist; now he has to examine and contrast the various data which he has laboriously collected during the past twelve months, and deduce from what in an isolated condition would appear simply useless or at most curious facts, grand general statements which shall partially regulate the actions of many and various classes of mankind. The agriculturist will be partially guided as to the proper time for performing the various operations preparatory to throwing his seed into the ground, there to be eliminated by the Divine Worker into waving crops; the mariner will with additional certainty boldly pursue his course, or make preparations for the coming storm; the timid adventurer will have new courage instilled into his faint heart, by the removal of half formed and ill defined fears of his risk of dreadful and unknown diseases; and the speculator in the lives of his fellow men will hold out more equitable inducements to the husband and the father to make wise provision against the evil day, that may come in any land and in every clime.

In reviewing the climate of the past year doubtless much of what was said in our previous report must now be repeated, but such repetitions with the additional experience of another year, become almost as interesting as new statements.

We shall simply premise that the latitude of Shanghae is 31 deg. 15 min. N., and the Longitude 121 deg. 29 min. E., and taking for granted that the *fertility* of the district is wonderful, as evidenced by the double crop of the *cerealia* annually obtained, we shall at once proceed to examine the subject of the *Salubrity* of the climate, which we are aware is not so likely to be granted.

Nevertheless we claim for this climate a distinctly salubrious character, and believe that few will object to our doing so for at least eight months of the year. During that period, from October to June, the thermometer seldom rises about 75 deg., and after the winter has fairly set in, the weather is for the most part dry and bracing, until the changeable days of spring once more bring back heat and moisture.

During this period cases of *Catarrh* are exceedingly common and many people become subject to *Rheumatic pains*; the former liability does certainly not amount to a peculiarity of climate, as it is highly probable that from the construction of our houses and other concomitant circumstances, little care is taken to guard against the exciting causes; whether there is not some peculiarity in the climate rendering persons peculiarly liable to attacks of rheumatism seems to admit of doubt, and the experience of the past year will not entitle us to be so positive on this subject as we were in our last report, in fact we frankly admit that our present impression leads us to conclusions diametrically opposed to those stated by us on a former occasion.

In the Spring, and as Summer advances Europeans become liable to attacks of *Intermittent Fever*, and this, if not promptly treated, is apt to become intractable, and in some years has shown a tendency to pass into the Typhoid or Bilious Remittent.

During the Summer, undue exposure to the sun, over fatigue, or inattention to the fundamental dietetical rules, will be followed in many cases by *Remittent Fever*, commonly of the Bilious type, but generally terminating, when fatal, as cases of Typhus. Such cases are therefore peculiarly common on Shipboard where men are necessarily much exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and where during their short period of liberty they are so apt to partake to excess of the most pernicious description of intoxicating drinks.

We cannot therefore be too earnest in our entreaties to those to whom so many valuable lives are entrusted, and who have not experienced the peculiarly baneful effects of such direct exposure or excess, in cautioning them as to the dangers to which they may unwittingly be exposing their subordinates.

But the Residents on shore have not been wholly exempt from attacks of this disease, which has been most prevalent in the years succeeding to those of the taifoong and heavy rains, and is indeed the most dangerous climatic disease to which they are exposed. The past season however, has been remarkably free from attacks of this disease and as far as we are aware no fatal cases have occurred, indeed in our practice we have not been called upon to see a single serious case, while in former years they were of daily occurrence. This must in a great measure be attributed to the uncommonly moderate fall of rain, which since the first of January to the present date only amounts to 27.16 inches, being less by 7.39 inches than during any twelve months recorded in the Table No. I, and less by 21.477 inches than the average of the four preceding years.

Another disease peculiarly common among Europeans during the hot weather is *Chronic diarrhœa*, which may from neglect or other causes pass into *Dysentery*. This is an exceedingly distressing and troublesome complaint on board ship, from the difficulty of carrying the Hygienic regulations, and often proves in this way fatal to the patient. Among the Residents this disease is less dangerous and if not too long neglected may in the majority of cases be brought to a safe termination; a trip to the beautiful scenery of Pootoo, now within the reach of almost every one, being among the most powerful auxilliaries. And it is to be hoped that the establishment of the Seaman's Hospital will to some extent obviate the difficulties of treatment in the case of sailors.

Asiatic Cholera reported to have shewn itself here during the summer of 1851 has been unknown during the last hot season, and is at no times a general or frequent visitor.

But the most satisfactory proof of the General Salubrity of Shanghae, consists in the statistical information which we have carefully collected and now lay before our readers. It is to be regretted that no accurate register is kept of the annual number of Residents of all nations. The numbers we have placed in the Table No. III, are only approximative, sufficiently so however to enable us to draw tolerably accurate conclusions. To arrive at the number of sailors who have visited this port, exclusive of those on board of vessels-of-war which are not included in any of the tables, we have taken the total number of vessels and allowed an average of twenty men to each, exclusive of officers, which is certainly a minimum number. Thus there have been in Port:—

British Vessels,	706	
American do.,	254	
Foreign do.,	60	
	1010	×20=20,200

To this numbers we must add 1,562 Resident on shore, as in the Table, which will give us a total of 21,762 souls, but to make round numbers and allow for discrepancies we may call the total number 22,000 of which 94 died, as per Table No. II. The system of Registration of Deaths being as defective as that of the registration of the Living, it would be unsafe to attempt more than to draw the two following conclusions from the foregoing data viz:

1st. That the proportion of deaths that have occurred among the total number of Foreigners who have visited this Port or resided here since its opening has amounted to 0.42 or less than one half per cent. This number corresponds closely with that given last year: 0.43, and so far shews it's correctness.

2nd, To 1.80 per cent. of those wholly Resident. This per centage is materially lower than last year from the extreme healthiness of the past season. But even of the cases recorded more than one half cannot be referred to climatic diseases.

With such results before us it certainly would be unreasonable to inveigh against this Port as a place of *temporary residence*—and while we admit that during the summer months this climate is scarcely to be selected for its exceeding healthfulness, although we believe that with proper care to avoid the exciting causes, and prompt attention to any premonitory symptoms, most of the above diseases may be averted; it must be allowed that during the Winter months it might with advantage be chosen as a temporary residence by many of those, not labouring under pulmonary complaints, whose constitutions have been debilitated by a long residence under a tropical sun.

The following Table No. I, has been compiled with great care from observations taken with the utmost attention to avoid all sources of fallacy. The exposure has been Southern, but carefully protected from the direct rays of the sun, from wind or currents of air, and the instruments have been placed in a manner to avoid as much as possible solar reflection, terrestrial radiation, &c., &c.

The Table only pretends to shew the mean of observations taken twice a-day throughout each month, during a series of years. These observations have been taken at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., without any regard to the Maximum and Minimum indications, but as being the most convenient hours; and been equidistant from noon, it is presumed afford a fair chance of obtaining a truer mean than could be arrived at by the addition and division of the Maximum and Minimum readings.

In the foregoing observations we have made no pretension to extraordinary wisdom in drawing our conclusions, but are satisfied to work on steadily in our own unobtrusive way, now gathering that of the zoophyte lays together particle upon particle, until stately [illegible] rise above the smooth waters of the Pacific, these grains of observation which we now present our readers with may some day become materials to aid in raising the noble structure of the Science of Meteorology.

[illegible] would [illegible] to any one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(TABLE No. 1.)

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MEAN RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

For the four years 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852.

MONTH.	BAROMETER. Mean Pressure and Decrease. 1849	1850	1851	1852	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER. In the Shade. 1849	1850	1851	1852	In the Sun. 1849	1850	1851	1852	PREVAILING WINDS AND QUARTERS. 1849	1850	1851	1852	RAIN—IN INCHES AND DECIMALS. Number of Days on which it fell. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Amount. 1849	1850	1851	1852
JANUARY.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
FEBRUARY.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
MARCH.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
APRIL.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
MAY.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
JUNE.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
JULY.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
AUGUST.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
SEPTEMBER.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
OCTOBER.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
NOVEMBER.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
DECEMBER.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
Annual Mean.	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	46.[illegible]	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	3	3	3	3	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]

(TABLE No. 2.)

NUMBER OF BURIALS IN THE SHANGHAE CEMETERY.

From 1845 to 1852 inclusive.

	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Europeans.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Americans.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portuguese.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parsees.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

(TABLE No. 3.)

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAE

In the month of January in the years as under stated.

	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Males.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

We are indebted to Captain Morrison, of the Siamese Barque *Velocity*, for the following notice relative to the Trade of that interesting country. Under a firm and liberal government, blessed with a Ruler more enlightened than has ever yet swayed the destinies of any of the Ultra Gangetic nations Siam, capable of producing in abundance many of the most valuable articles of an extensive commerce, has we anticipate, entered on a course of high prosperity.

From the beginning of May to the middle of July of the present year, a fleet of several hundred vessels or junks sailed from Siam to the different ports of Cochin China, and China, their cargoes being composed chiefly of the following articles. Raw Sugar, Pepper, Sapanwood, Gamboge, Mangrove Bark, Rosewood, Tobacco, Hemp, Sticklack, Cardimons, Saltfish, Deer's Horns, Bees' Wax, Rhinoceros' Hides, Elephant's Tusks, Bird's Nests, Bird's Feathers, Peas and Beans, Teakwood, Rice in great quantities; Tin, Gold, and Silver.

After the fleet of junks arrive from China, &c., about the middle of December they are despatched to Singapore and the different ports in Java and the Eastern Islands with cargoes consisting of Sugar, Rice, Oil, Tin, Lead, Peas and Beans, Coffee,* Hides and Horns, Tallow, Saltfish, Teak timber, Sapanwood, and Gamboge, which is shipped for Europe at Singapore or Batavia.

There are a number of Row-boats that ply between Singapore and West side of the Gulph of Siam from whence they bring Gold dust to the former place. A number of small vessels belonging to Singapore also trade along the East and West Coasts, the Siamese having lately opened several of the ports on those two Coasts for the purpose of free trade; viz: Campout,—Kampongsam,—on the East Coasts, and Calantan—Patang—Singapore—Ligor—Champon—and Chaya on the West.

But few goods of European manufacture are imported into Siam by reason of the little clothing worn by the natives. Their dress consists of two robes of Cotton or Silk stuff, both articles being manufactured in the country. The Silk is of a very superior kind, and Cotton is in great abundance.

The Siamese Government has at present an army of about thirty thousand men, drilled and uniformed in European fashion, and commanded by Officers lately in H. B. M. Jesty's and the H. E. I. Company's Service.

The Port Charges on foreign vessels at Bangkok is about 1,000 ticals per Siamese fathom of 6 feet 7 inches, or equal to Drs. 60 measuring the vessel's mainbeam or the greatest breadth.

There are no Duties levied on Imports of any kind, and the Duties on Exports are about the same rate as in China. Merchants employing the vessels belonging to the Siamese Government, have this advantage over private or foreign vessels, that the former class are exempted from Port Charges at Bangkok.

The Siamese Government Fleet comprises the following list of Ships, Barques, and Brigs,—with one exception all built at Bangkok.

Victory, 2,000—*Neptune*, 1,200—*Favorite*, 700—*Seahorse*, 700—*Success*, 700—*Sir Walter Scott*, 800—*Lion*, 850—*Celerity*, 850—*Heroine*, 800—*Velocity*, 225—*Ariel*, 200—*Arrow*, 150—*Tiger*, 150 Tons.

Besides these there are several new vessels in progress of building at the different dock-yards, most of which are of a large size.

* Coffee is named in the list of articles exported to China, but we conceive the quantity so sent must be small, the Chinese or Cochin Chinese not being given to the use of the article so far as we know.

EXPORT OF TEA.

The following is a statements of Export to Great Britain to 31st December, made up from actual Invoice weights, including *Cassiterides*.

Black....	18,309,351 lb.	
Green....	3,156,331 lb.	
		21,465,682 lb.
Against same time last year (estimated by Tonnage.)		25,108,049 lb.
Decrease....		3,642,367 lb.

The Life of Taoukwang late Emperor of China, with Memoirs of the Court of Peking, including a sketch of the principal events in the History of the Chinese Empire during the last fifty years, by the late Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, &c., &c., &c., *London*, Smith, Elder & Co., 1852.

(Second Notice.)

It may not be amiss in continuing our extracts from this work to give some relative to the dissolute career of the late emperor's father, Keaking—and exhibiting the disturbed state of the country during his reign. The inroads and spoliation by pirates on the extensive coasts, and the depredations of bands of marauders and insurgents in the interior of so vast an empire as China, have occurred at various periods of its history. At the commencement of Keaking's reign, too, the political fraternity of the Water Lily (Pe-lien-keaou) was so powerful as to threaten the overthrow of his power. The animosity this excited in his breast extended even to the Roman Catholics, who suffered severely from the effects of his wrath; the writer says—

He was their fiercest persecutor: and endeavoured by all means in his power—by executions, fire, and sword—to destroy these religionists. From one end of the empire to the other, the torch of religious hatred was lighted, and thousands died under the hands of the executioner. * * *

Of the French power, Keaking appeared to have no adequate idea: he hoped to surround those warriors, if they dared to approach the Chinese coast, with his terror-inspiring army, and annihilate them at his leisure. Alas, after this remark, he asks triumphantly, What can the fish do when once in the kettle! * * * *

Whilst the coast was ravaged by pirates, the country did not enjoy tranquillity. One sect after the other arose to oppose the government; and the efforts to put them down were frequently not very successful. There seemed to be a determinate struggle against the Manchoos as rulers; but the heads of the conspiracy were not unanimous, and had a far greater desire to burn and plunder the peaceful villages, than to overthrow a weak government.

Keaking troubled his head very little about coming events. Surrounded by voluptuous women and entertaining mountebanks, he spent his time as a debauchee. All the duties of the monarchy were confined to giving audience twice in the day, and when this was over he retired again to the harem to celebrate his orgies. The fear of disturbance seems to have finally dwindled away; because every courtier and prince was terrified, and dared not to rise against the unworthy ruler; even the palace gates were, either intentionally or from sheer neglect, not guarded. When, in the eventful year 1813, a band of robbers penetrated to the very harem, there was none to defend the Emperor, except a few princes; amongst these was Meenning, who, seeing the assassins climbing the last wall, and approaching the apartment, where his father was, shot two of them dead with his own hands. This assistance in time of need, and his resolute defence, decided Keaking to name him subsequently his successor.

In speaking of the extraordinary event, the Emperor remarks, that he had "endeavoured to rule for eighteen years with great determination; eight years the struggle against the Water Lily faction (Pe-lien-keaou) lasted, and the nation suffered most fearfully. At length, the *Tien-lee* (heavenly principles) triumphed, and orders for the extermination of these rebels were issued. Seventy of these villains penetrated into the inner palace, and killed the soldiers and servants." Four of them, however, were seized, whilst one ascended the wall to enter the imperial apartment. Loud then my second son, Meenning, seized a musket and shot two of them; another prince killed a third, and thus forced them to retreat. In the mean while kings and ministers thronged to render assistance, and one night and two days were spent in putting down the robbers. Though this attack," the Emperor continues, "was sudden, the preparations must have required a considerable time; and we ascribe this to the 'criminal neglect of the ministers. We, on our part, will examine into our conduct and amend our faults, &c."

This fearful event caused much sensation; and from that moment the Emperor was execrated by the whole nation, which universally ascribed those conspiracies to his own conduct. None of the courtiers had appeared personally as the aggressors; yet it was soon ascertained that the higher nobility were deeply implicated, and that princes of the blood were waiting to finish what the assassins had commenced. The investigation into this affair was kept a great secret, until several high nobles were condemned to die, on the tombs of their ancestors, to make the punishment more striking.

It is very probable that Meenning from hence-forth was more about his father, though he did not exercise any influence upon the government. This was carried on with still greater cruelty; the mere imputation of belonging to a prohibited sect became a reason for sentencing a man to capital punishment; informers were rewarded, and, in a few years, there were about 12,270 persons in prison, doomed to expiate their offence by death.

In such a state was the Empire when the English embassy, in 1816, reached the Court. It was not to be expected that such a visit escaped the attention of Meenning; and we should have liked very much to have heard his observations upon these foreigners from afar.

The rude behaviour of the Manchoo princes made no very favourable impression upon the strangers. Partly to show their bravado, partly to exhibit their natural character in the worst points, they indulged in boisterous conduct which could not but greatly disgust their foreign visitors.

We may form some idea of the state of the Court, when the ship was used to keep the courtiers in order; and constant evasion and falsehood were employed to inveigle the foreigners into derogatory concessions. No mention is made of Meenning; and this is evidence of the retired life he lived, or that he was not yet openly acknowledged as the future sovereign. It is very probable that he did not live at Court; being disgusted with the society there, and unable to exist in such an atmosphere. For his own sake, we shall persuade ourselves to believe this.

The latter days of Keaking's reign were as stormy as ever; and the same cruel persecution against the prohibited sects raged throughout the Empire. But to give lustre to his reign, he caused a beautiful essay upon good government to be written, predicting the return of the glorious times of antiquity, and hinting that the golden age might yet arrive under his administration. A storm or earthquake, or any other phenomena of nature in which even the Imperial voluptuary beheld a higher hand, roused him to reflection; and Keaking then began to moralize. He even complained that he was surrounded with spies by his own ministers; and, when he sought refuge amongst the eunuchs and play-actors, his favourite companions, he threw upon his ministers all the guilt of his bad government.

Meenning could not fail to be occasionally present at the parties given by his father, and to behold the abandoned characters of those who constituted his bosom friends; and that he, in such a licentious life, should have breathed a pure atmosphere, and left this den of all that was vile, unsullied, is matter of admiration, and speaks volumes in favour of his character. He avoided, on the other hand, all interference, and never remonstrated, whatever might happen. Nor did he come forward, as the appointed heir of the crown, to arrogate those honours which to that character would fall to his share. Had he shown the least inclination to exhibit himself as the future ruler of the vast empire, he would, with many of his best contemporaries, have soon ceased to behold the light of the sun. It was his unassuming character that pleased his father most; for he gave no rise to suspicion, and betrayed no emotion amongst the most trying scenes, when his kindred and acquaintances were hurried to execution; and he lived without making any party for himself. When he had his bow and arrow with his matchlock and horse, Meenning was satisfied, and cared very little for the affairs of state, which were beyond his reach. Being totally devoid of the talent for plotting, none of the governors ever made him a confidant of their plans; and even slander could not accuse him of having meddled with politics.

The 61st birthday of his father drew near, and approached. Great rejoicings were to take place; as Keaking wished to shine by his generosity and magnificence. All eyes were directed to him; and thousands of petitions were sent to beg for relief, for justice, or for the life of a friend or relation unjustly sentenced. Keaking had promised to hear and to settle all; but when he found that whole heaps of representations were thrown upon him, he repented of his promise; the applicants were sent to his ministers, and the suspicious day ended with disappointments to every one. It seemed that a fatality attended everything the Emperor did. The few remaining honest men amongst his ministers, including the celebrated Lung, were forced to leave his service; and servants of a similar stamp with their master were entrusted with the administration of important affairs. There was no end of bickering and recrimination; the whole cabinet was occupied with nothing but intrigue. Woe to the man that would have dared to cleanse the Augean stable!

Tyrants do not, however, live for ever. Keaking, for many years, expressed his desire to go on a pilgrimage to the mausoleums of his ancestors; this being a duty he owed to his kindred, and an act of piety which all his predecessors had performed. But he did not like to leave his luxurious capital; he was afraid of an insurrection, and hence always found an excuse. During these consultations the seal of the Board of War was lost; which in China, where nothing is done by subscribing the name, and everything is certified by seals, was a very serious matter. Keaking's suspicions were roused, many grandees were degraded, a regular persecution followed, and the whole Court was thrown into a state of terror. Keaking at last set out upon his intended journey, and was reported to have died (2nd Sept. 1820) at some one of his pleasure palaces; but none ever exactly told how he came to his end. So much only is certain, that he was defended by all, even his own boon companions; and that, since his last acts of cruelty, nobody's life at Court was safe, even for twenty-four hours. * * * *

It is said that Keaking, in his last moments, wished to declare a younger son, the legitimate offspring of the Empress, his successor. But this son was still a boy; and the mother, fearing a collision, herself suggested the necessity of his abiding by the first choice. Thus was Meenning raised to the throne. His brother, known afterwards by the name of Hwuy Wang, though long his companion and friend, afterwards became his competitor; and for a time engaged in a struggle about the succession; but he has outlived the time of persecution, which he brought upon himself, and has lived to see Taou-kwang's son, Hien-fung, on the throne.

It is no wonder, from the following brief summary of Taou-kwang's character, that he did not shine, when opposed to the warriors of the West. He seems to have been far better fitted for domestic life, than the high station he was called upon to fill.

Meenning never forgot the service thus rendered him by the Empress; and having lost his mother, a mere concubine, he adopted the Empress as his own parent, giving her the title of Empress-dowager, and honouring her, as such, with all marks of filial piety. The obedience he showed her, the open reverence he exhibited whenever he approached her, and the regard he paid to her suggestions, shewed that the honour and homage which he offered were not merely external, but were prompted by the feelings in his breast.

His two uncles, who were in confinement, were set at liberty, and reinstated in all their offices; and a general amnesty, which was never broken, was the first act of his accession. But we must not anticipate events.

Thus called upon, in his thirty-eighth year, to assume such an important office, and to become the greatest of all earthly sovereigns, it was the general opinion of the courtiers that the new Emperor would be a mere tool in the hands of designing women or eunuchs. They came to this conclusion in consequence of the extreme reserve which characterized Meenning as a prince. He never expressed his own opinion, never gave advice in important matters, and did not venture to speak in the presence of strangers. Instead of the congenial homen of the Wise, he ought to have been called the Discreet; and he fully justified such a title.

Meenning was lank in figure and low of stature, with a haggard face, a reserved look, and quiet exterior. He silently pondered over his good fortune; having learned well enough to suppress his genuine feelings, and to assume apathy: the only safeguard under such a suspicious master. He had been tutored in the art of apparently taking no interest in anything, and indulging in a quiescent state; and many of those who did not know him, augured a reign worse than that of his predecessor. Yet he possessed an unbending honesty of purpose; a kindly feeling towards sufferers, and a readiness to help in time of need; and he had also those business habits, which would have given him the first rank at a banking-house and on the exchange. But he was not born to be an emperor; he would have shone as an honest farmer, and in any position of life where solid qualities, but not a bright understanding, were required.

(To be continued.)

* Also read Taou-kwang.—Ed.

FRANCE AND SIAM.—The Tribune of Bourne states that Mgr. Pallegoix, Bishop of Mallos and Vicar-Apostolical of Siam, lately presented to the President of the Republic two young Siamese, who have come to France for their education. They presented the following address in their own language to the President:—

"We Kats and Kio, natives of the Kingdom Thai, prostrate ourselves before him who governs France. We pray the Lord of Heaven to protect your Highness, so that you may govern this kingdom with peace and glory, and that he may accord you a prosperous life for a thousand years."

They then offered the President, one a Japan box encrusted with mother-of-pearl, and the other a book of Chinese pictures. The President after smiling at the expression of the address, caressed the young visitors, making them sit down by him. Mgr. Pallegoix then expressed to him the King of Siam his felicitations on Louis Napoleon's accession to the place of President, and his assurances of friendship. The Prince having expressed surprise that the King of Siam knew anything about him, was informed that his uncle's name was well known in Siam, and his picture to be found there frequently. The King, he said, would be much pleased to have relations of commerce re-established between France and Siam, as was the case in the time of Louis XIV. Mgr. Pallegoix then brought under the notice of the President his own desire to have a Siamese dictionary printed, the manuscript of which he had brought with him to France. The President promised to have the matter taken into consideration. At the conclusion of the audience, Louis Napoleon gave to each of the ladies a gold pin, surmounted by an eagle, holding in its beak a laurel branch, enamel with brilliants.

—China Mail, November 25.

(From the Hongkong Register, Extra, Nov. 10.)

Yesterday afternoon the inhabitants of Victoria were thrown into a state of excitement, from it having become generally known that a murderous attack had been committed on two gentlemen, who had landed on the Cowloon shore to enjoy an afternoon's walk, the report generally that it was believed one of the parties had been murdered. We are now glad to state that the gentleman was only severely wounded. The following are the particulars:—

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Robert Curling, chief officer of the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, accompanied by Lieut. de Lisle, R.N., Admiralty Agent, landed in one of the ship's boats on the Cowloon shore, and proceeded some distance into the country, walking forward they were not molested in any way. On returning, however, and when about 1½ miles from the beach, they were attacked by some 20 or 30 Chinese armed with bamboo poles. By wrenching from the hands of some of their opponents two of these weapons, they managed to protect themselves in some degree, and might possibly have made good a retreat to the beach. But while attempting to do so they were attacked by another party from behind with stones, one of whom had a sword. Mr. Curling was severely wounded on the head with a stone, which knocked him down. On hearing Mr. de Lisle calling for assistance, who had been overpowered by his assailants, he got up and went to his rescue. He succeeded in getting the assailants off, when Mr. de Lisle discovered his friend Mr. Curling was then senseless, but being a powerful young man, threw his assailant off and ever after pursued. Both the gentlemen were severely wounded, severely bruised, and torn in their clothes, and covered with wounds and blood all his clothes, except his trowsers and shirt—Mr. de Lisle of a ring, his jacket and cap. The gentlemen then left them, and though the gentlemen were bleeding profusely from their wounds, they endeavoured to reach the beach. Mr. de Lisle, however, in his weakened state, could only proceed a short distance. He requested Mr. Curling to pursue his way to the beach and send assistance: he reached the beach in a weakly state, and was taken off to the ship guard by the boat. On his arrival at head quarters, they were forwarded to the Police, and to Capt. Master of the *Cleopatra*. Capt. Masels immediately despatched several boats, under the charge of Lieut. Cole, to search the land. As Mr. Curling, from his want of knowledge of the locality, was not able to give a precise description of the place where he had left Mr. de Lisle, the search of the sailors, who were shortly joined by the Police and several gentlemen, proved unavailing.

A further search was commenced by the Police on the morning at 6 o'clock, fortunately with more success. After proceeding about a mile-and-a-half inland, a constable discovered spots of blood on a path descending a small ravine. These, in conjunction with some European foot-marks, were carefully traced for about half-a-mile, and Mr. de Lisle was found lying on the side of a hill in a very weakened state, having received several wounds, apparently inflicted by a dagger, which had bled profusely during the night. A party of seamen from the *Pelorus* were immediately despatched from on board the *Cleopatra*, where his wounds were dressed and himself anxiously cared for. We have been pleased to learn that notwithstanding his severe wounds and thirteen hours exposure on the cold ground, he is not in a dangerous state.

The Superintendent of Police and Mr. Caldwell, after discovering Mr. de Lisle, proceeded to the town of Cowloon to inform the authorities of the outrage. Unfortunately the Commissioner was absent, but full particulars of the occurrence, and a description of the stolen property, was given to an Inferior officer, who promised that immediate steps would be taken to discover the perpetrators. He expressed not only a hope that these would be successful, but asserted there was a strong probability of their being so. Perhaps the movements of the Cowloon officials will be hastened by the presence of the *Cleopatra* lying off the town. We noticed that she moved into the bay this morning.

—Hongkong Register, November 16.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1852.

Grey Shirtings,	17,418 pieces.
White Shirtings,	11,454 "
Fancy Cottons,	1,561 "
Printed Cottons,	3,881 "
Colored Cottons,	8,600 "
Dyed Cottons,	1,610 "
Prints Cottons,	7,980 "
Grey Drills,	600 "
Twills,	4,943 "
White do.,	2,400 "
Woollens,	11,426 changs.
Long Ells,	6,700 pieces.
Spanish Stripes,	800 "
Lastings,	4,560 "
Camlets,	21,420 "
Velvets,	3,600 pieces.
Velveteens,	720 "
Chintzes,	1,496 "

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 28.	Sea Queen,	for Australia.
29.	Hamburgh, (Am.)	New York.
30.	Astoria, (Am.)	New York.
Dec. 4.	Asia,	Hobart Town.
5.	San Benito, (Sp.)	Manilla.
5.	Brenda, (Am.)	California.
6.	Velocity, (Siamese)	Siam.
6.	Rosamond,	Liverpool.
6.	Lochiel,	London.
6.	City of Kandy,	Clyde.
8.	Neptune, (Sp.)	Manilla.
11.	Nymph,	Hongkong.
18.	Ala (Am.)	New York.

Outward Bound.—John Dugdale, Empress, and Messenger.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Ben Accord, Mary Montague, and Geelong.

Liverpool.—Harriett Humble, Fanny Chapman, Leopard, and Carib.

Hamburgh.—Solomon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.

Singapore.—Corryvrin, and Ennedale.

Hongkong.—Akbar, Audax, Cedar, Island Queen, Tom Magellan, Rockliffe, Samuel Appleton, and Sidney.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—December 10, Emily.
Cardiff—December 12, Whampoa, (Dut.)
Port Phillip—September 16, Helena, (Am.)—
New Zealand—November 16, Joseph Fletcher.
California—December 6, Messenger, (Am.)—10, Berkley, (Am.)
Penang—November 28, Wellington, (Am.)
Singapore—November 27, Ann Mitchell.
Hongkong—November 19, Isca—19, John Dugdale—19, Empress—Dec 5, Nymph—11, Naomi—13, Minna, (Am.)—15, Vancouver, (Am.)
Amoy—December 1, Wild Flower.
PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. F. Hooker, R. Brown, J. Holliday, J. J. de Oliveira, R. Byramjee, R. Framjee, Bovet, Vancher, Davidson, Hodson, Serpentine, 84 Snow, and Maguire, & 11 Servants; Chinese passengers, Ekhoe Asock, Amoy, Amok, Atchuk.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—November 27, Lockett—
Liverpool—November 25, Rosamond—
Clyde—December 5, City of Kandy.
Halifax—December 13, John Dugdale.
New York—Nov. 24, Hornspeak, (Am.)—27, Astoria, (Am.)—December 4, Ala (Am.)—
Sydney—December 16, Empress.
Port Phillip—November 24, Sea Queen—
Hobart Town—November 28, Acis—
California—December 2, Brenda, (Am.)—
Siam—December 2, Velocity, (Siamese).
Manilla—Dec 3, San Benito, (Sp.)—4, Neptune, (Sp.)
Hongkong—November 23, Isca—24, Lady Mary Wood, (B. str.)—December 11, Nymph—
Whampoa—November 24, White Squall, (Am.)—16, Messenger, (Am.)
PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Jamieson, Messrs. F. A. King, R. Thorne, Walker, Browne, and Davidson. per *Sea Queen*, Mr. C. Duben. per *Neptune*, Rt. Rev. Bishop C. Spelta.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Dugdale*, for Halifax—Tea, 416,197 lbs.

Report of Silk Piece Goods &c. to United States of America 1851 and 1852.

Name of Article.	1st to 23d Nov. 1851	1 July 31 Oct. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1851
Long Pongees, ...pieces	3,000	19,035	28,520
Handkerchiefs, ...	610	...	6,125
Nankeen Pongees, ...	...	3,500	...
Satins, ...	...	...	400
Lutongs, ...	...	1,975	...
Gauzes, ...	...	50	...
Barnetts, ...	...	4,375	5,525
Soris, ...	250	50	1,075
Sewing Silk, ...lbs.	...	1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, ...peculs	150	757	148
Chassia, ...	1,100	775	850
Fire Crackers, ...boxes	2,000	12,000	...
Preserved Ginger, ...	...	200	...
Paper, ...cases	...	21	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirton, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, each succeeding dose, she felt great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from *the severity of the attack*, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing remedy. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints,

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bilious Bowel Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Colics, Constipation of Head-ache, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Gravel, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Weakness, Worms of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a purely Vegetable Medicine; be aware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have unusually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Date of Departure.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 10	Beverley	A. ship	676	Lenkins	San Francisco	—	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 10	Emily	B. bark	350	Grisdale	Liverpool	July 8	Sundries	Hargreaves & Co.
" 11	Naomi	B. bark	403	Cathay	Hongkong	Nov. 14	Sundries	Holliday, Wise & Co.
" 12	Whampoa	D. bark	457	Kinik	Cardiff	—	Coal	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 12	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Nov. —	Opium	Russell and Co.
" 13	Vancouver	A. schr	257	Lunt	Hongkong	Nov. —	Ballast	Russell and Co.
" 16	Helena	A. ship	596	Cave	Port Phillip	Oct. —	Ballast	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 15	John Dugdale	B. ship	407	Rome	Halifax	Tea, &c.	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.
" 15	Empress	B. brig	252	Newman	Australia	Tea, &c.	Turner and Co.
" 16	Messenger	A. ship	1350	Smith	Whampoa	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Comp. Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkes	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Beverley	255	Dec. 10	A. ship	676	Lenkins	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Canterbries	167	Nov. 18	B. bark	414	Lahey	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Emily	108	Dec. 10	B. bark	350	Grisdale	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Fatal Onth	703	Dec. 2	B. bark	371	Smith	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Helena	258	Dec. 16	A. ship	596	Cave	Russell and Co.		
Joseph Fletcher	707	Dec. 10	B. ship	672	Foster	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Minna	256	Dec. 12	A. schr	299	Potter	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	In last.
Naomi	709	Dec. 11	B. bark	403	Cathay	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Oneida	252	Nov. 18	A. ship	470	Cressy	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Vancouver	257	Dec. 13	A. ship	618	Lunt	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Wild Flower	253	Nov. 30	A. ship	730	Mayo	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Wild Flower	706	Dec. 6	B. ship	478	Hewitt	Lindsay and Co.	Liverpool	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Hearing down hulk	

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships.	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards.	Printed & Coloured Cottons Yards.	Woollens Pieces.	Long Ells Pieces.	Cottons Yards.
Crystal Palace	London	494	June 29	1,466,868	216,000	2,000	4,536	
Harriet Hamblin	Liverpool	466	July 17	1,769,488	21,000	1,970		
Spinning Jenny	London		" 27	2,962,928	251,000	2,000		
S. V. Given	London	575	28	1,053,199	126,000	900		
Bon Accord	London	565	Aug. 18	1,332,000	147,000	1,000	2,000	
Fanny Chapman	Liverpool	573	" 1	1,666,995	210,000	1,000	2,000	
Mary Monington	London	339	" 10	977,496	126,000	1,000		15,000
Leopard	Liverpool	599	Sep. 3	1,441,848	21,000	2,000	4,000	
Cash	Liverpool	433	" 11	2,163,336	21,000	2,000	4,000	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 16th December, 1852.

The weather of the past week has been exceedingly fine; not a drop of rain having fallen. The country now begins to look very bleak. The great events of the week have been the Eclipse of the Sun on the 11th, and the Earthquake last night, of which an account will be found in another place.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.	Day of Week.	Barometer.	Aneroid.	Thermometer. 1852	Thermometer. 1852–3 Mean of 3 years	Wind.		Rain.
		1852	1852	Mean	Minimum	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
10	F.	30.35	30.41	50.8	40.0	49.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.40
11	S.	30.31	30.37	50.6	47.5	44.0	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.69
12	S.	30.42	30.36	50.9	41.0	53.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.41
13	M.	30.47	30.44	49.5	43.0	49.0	N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.31
14	Tu.	30.36	30.42	50.5	43.5	42.0	47.5	N.W.	N.	0.00	0.47
15	W.	30.35	30.46	50.37	45.0	38.0	45.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	N. to N.W.	0.00	0.37
16	Th.	30.41	30.45	50.54	49.5	33.0	46.0	N.N.W. to E.N.E.	N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.10
Shanghae, 17th Dec., 1852.		Mean		50.3			46.8		Total	0.00	3.10

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Soris	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844–45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	4,611
Year 1845–46,					8,720,065	927,034	379,365	482,739	1,314,102	481,662	249,851	3,783,922	12,503,986	15,102
Year 1846–47,					9,579,460	615,056	183,348	747,155	923,037	295,420	149,854	2,914,620	12,494,080	15,071
Year 1847–48,					11,637,038	485,178	255,663	1,068,594	1,383,243	453,572	287,960	3,874,164	15,511,202	21,174
Year 1848–49,					11,549,637	650,472	392,001	1,357,396	2,760,649	878,671	458,634	6,449,827	18,003,874	19,134
Year 1849–50,					11,549,637	650,472	392,001	1,357,396	2,760,649	878,671	458,634	6,449,827	18,003,874	19,134
Year 1850–51,					16,609,237	536,445	312,409	1,835,042	2,509,543	853,548	357,186	6,756,118	23,365,373	19,137
Year 1851–52,					25,934,806	1,091,460	476,824	2,791,876	4,119,353	1,451,796	805,455	10,767,764	36,702,570	17,511
Year 1851–52,													37,076,000	20,611

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Soris	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1848–49,	23,377,276	...	3,37,597	1,062,400	294,301	438,480	117,189	7,331,031	36,672,309	1,116,063	367,787	49,746	3,023,625	[illegible]	3,696,656	9,135,216	47,807,525	27,228
Year 1849–50,	29,552,200	...	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	317,900	...	3,447,400	42,848,900	1,0,500	913,300	...	2,030,000	313,100	4,861,300	9,170,400	52,019,300	21,116
Year 1850–51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,172,500	2,566,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,000	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	3,145,800	388,400	4,683,600	9,016,400	64,713,200	21,561
Year 1851–52,	*																	
Year 1851–52,	Increase, Decrease,																	

* Not yet ascertained.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination.	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Soris	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67	2,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	31,228,000	29,333
United States,	24													18,400,000	220
Australia,	17													1,200,000	
Continent,	2													1,200,000	
San Francisco,														1,000,000	
Coastwise,														3,500,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													400,000	
														57,870,000	29,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Soris	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
Ju.	8 Vessels,	1852	July Total.													1,676,803	4,277			
Au.	8		Augt. "													2,285,652	5,383	3 cases		
Se.	9		Sept. "													2,626,387	3,654			12
Oc.	7		Oct. "													4,769,745	5,600			31
Nov.	1	Sea Witch,	355	London.												168,096	349			
"	6	Menzies,	419	Bristol												151,818				
"	8	Success,	331	Liverpool												246,180				
"	10	John Bartlett,	282	London												319,750				25
"	17	Menelus,	510	Liverpool												527,000	25			
"	17	Andrukles,	375	London												297,400	232			44
"	17	Kirnilis,	460	London												481,400	2			
"	25	Rosamond,	565	Liverpool												541,540	198			
"	27	Lockett,	576	London												490,910	344			1,000
Dec.	4	City of Kandy,	392	Clyde												494,900				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Blacks	Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
Ju.	1 Vessel,	1852	July Total.																
Au.	2		Augt. "	786,300	67,200	101,400	118,400	149,600	93,800	1,387,300	227,700					227,700	1,615,000		
In.	6		Sept. "	2,284,600	309,600	246,900	268,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	56,000	12,000
In.	9		Oct. "	2,727,700	231,200	169,800	406,200	399,000	272,700	4,467,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,718,200	8,400	10,725
	Total from 1st July to 21 Oct., 1852,			5,799,000	607,800	717,600	979,600	836,500	649,200	9,462,200	737,700			29,400		767,100	10,331,600	137,12	22,725
Nov.	21	Tartar,	573	New York	329,500	29,500	57,500	55,100	54,500	34,200	559,800	81,100				81,100	640,900		1,000
"	5	Kate Hayes,	750	New York	314,000	28,000	79,000	63,600	76,500	41,000	604,800						604,800		
"	5	Antelope,	507	New York	273,700	37,100	35,500	41,700	59,300	35,600	515,400	20,200				20,200	535,600	1,100	
"	8	Nestorian,	695	New York	370,800	53,100	122,100	73,100	72,400	53,000	745,500	56,800				56,800	802,300		
"	8	Shooting Star,	903	New York	319,500	27,600	52,900	109,200	48,600	14,150	611,700	76,300				76,300	688,000		
"	18	Audubon,	531	New York	342,600	31,700	71,400	87,400	41,400	17,100	592,800	56,900				56,900	649,700	2,400	500
"	25	Argonaut,	575	New York	299,000	37,400	56,400	40,100	34,000	23,900	440,800	126,500				126,500	567,300		
"	25	Horsburgh,	540	New York	420,900	8,400	60,300	78,600	40,000	15,800	624,200	62,700				62,700	686,900		500

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Congou	Souchong	Soris	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total, Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug.	27	Mohawk,	413	Sydney and Manila												82,500			
Sep.	13	Arawa,	300	Sydney												113,000			
"	25	Prudens Barclay	240	Geelong												117,120			
Oct.	6	Reindeer,	161	Australia												82,000			
"	18	Countess of Derby,	518	Sydney												257,000			
Nov.	1	Aurora,	316	Port Phillip												213,000			
"	2	Berwick,	317	Sydney												176,000			
"	9	Whampoa,	476	Sydney												238,000			
"	16	Dudlow,	328	Sydney												175,000			
"	24	Sea Queen,	413	Port Phillip												236,000			
"	25	Acis,	126	Hobart Town												132,000			
Dec.	13	Empress,	237	Australia												117,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Congou	Souchong	Soris	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total, Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
July	16	Lady Mary Wood,	816	Hongkong														
Aug.	19	Aidas,	140	Hongkong													672	15 cases
Sep.	12	Time,	95	Woosung													22	
"	17	Spec,	105	Woosung														
"	17	Lady Mary Wood,	816	Hongkong													1,000	
Nov.	4	Lady Mary Wood,	620	Hongkong													1,000	15 cases

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